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ABSTRACT

The statistical study presents data in textual and tabular form concerning residential treatment centers (RTCs) for emotionally disturbed children. Characteristics of RTCs detailed include number of facilities and beds, types of services offered, and restrictions regarding admission. Utilization of RTC's is defined in terms of patient movement, volume of service, and percent of beds occupied. Summarized are the following characteristics of staff employed: distribution of employees, man hours worked, staffing patterns for selected professional staff disciplines, and staff utilization. Expenditures are shown by bed size and by geographic division. Total expenditures in these tables are further classified into various specific subcategories. (KW)

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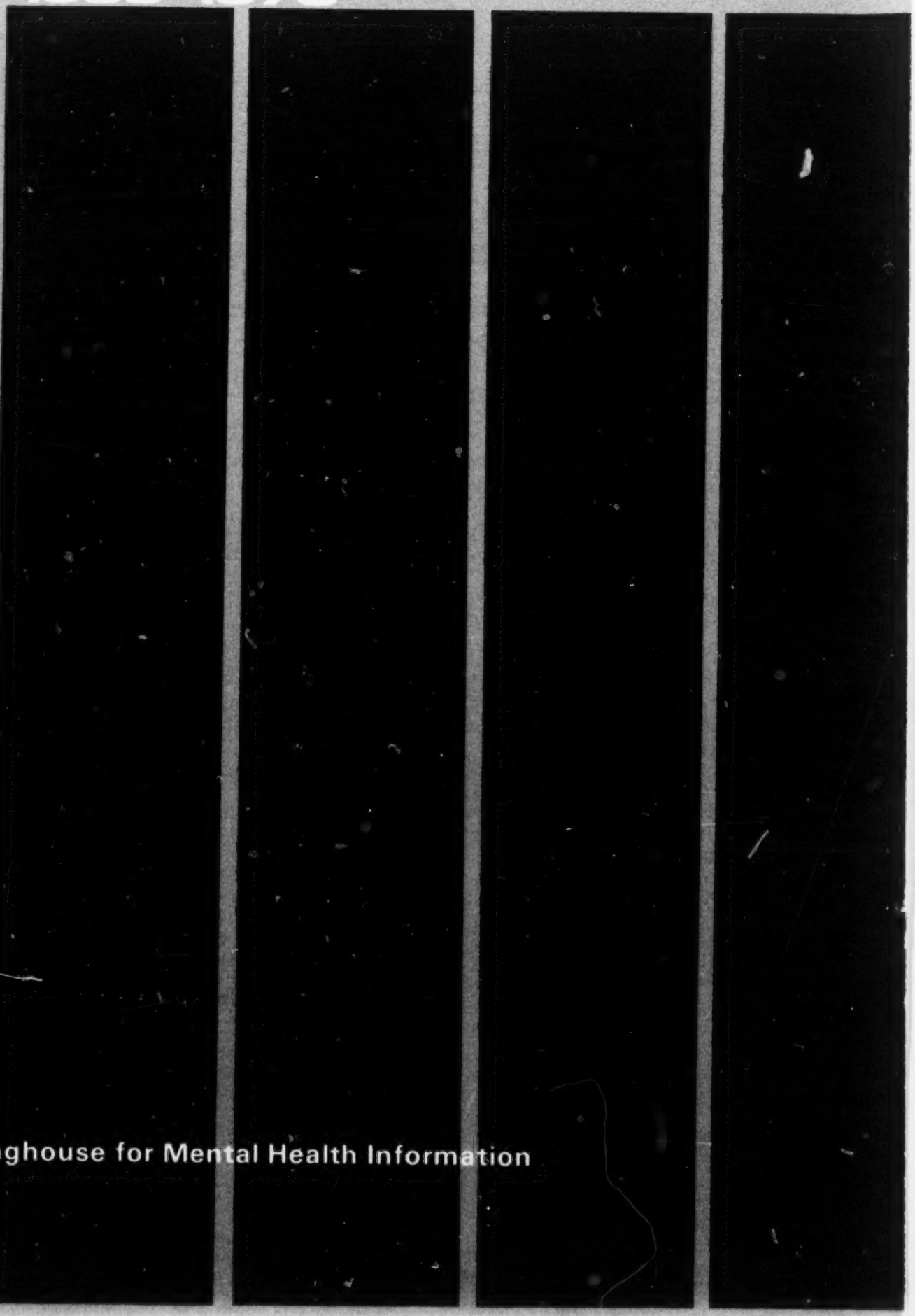
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN 1969-1970



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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH - MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN 1969-1970

MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES REPORT

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SYMBOLS USED

Category not applicable	--
Quantity zero	-
Percent greater than 0, but less than 0.5	*
Does not meet standards of reliability or precision	**

INTRODUCTION

In this report, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTC's) are defined as institutions providing inpatient services, usually under the supervision of a psychiatrist and primarily to persons under 18 years of age, who by clinical diagnosis are moderately or seriously emotionally disturbed. Some mentally retarded children may be served in RTC's. However, facilities which serve primarily the mentally retarded are excluded.

It is important to recognize that each of the 261 facilities in 1969 which fulfilled this definition is unique in terms of such characteristics as its philosophy, origin, approaches to care and treatment, utilization of staff, range of services, intensity of care, relationship of staff to children, living arrangements, etc. A statistical study, as presented in this report, cannot reflect adequately the uniqueness of the programs conducted in each facility. For an in-depth description of selected RTC's, the reader is referred to two reports prepared by the Child Welfare League of America, Inc.[1,2]

In addition to the current report, there have been several other statistical reports, which have presented data on RTC's. The results of a census of children's residential institutions in the United States in 1966, published in the *Social Science Monographs* series of the University of Chicago, include a volume on "Institutions for Emotionally Disturbed Children." [3] Publications by NIMH on RTC's include two *Statistical Notes,* which present provisional data for 1968.[4,5] Another NIMH report, which is based on data for January 1968, compares staffing patterns in various types of mental health facilities (including RTC's).[6] This current report for 1969 is the first NIMH report which presents comprehensive data on facilities classified as RTC's.

Sources and Qualifications of the Data

The data presented in this report were collected in the Inventory of Mental Health Facilities, a mail survey conducted in January 1970 by the Biometry Branch of NIMH with the cooperation and assistance of the State mental health authorities.

In addition to RTC's, other types of facilities surveyed included public and private mental hospitals, general hospitals with separate psychiatric facilities, outpatient psychiatric clinics, mental health day/night facilities, community mental health centers, and other multi-service psychiatric facilities.

Since the Inventory is a general purpose form, which was sent to all types of facilities, some of the questions are not particularly relevant to RTC's. For example, responses to the Inventory show how many RTC's exclude suicidal children but provide no information on the number of RTC's which exclude brain damaged children, psychotic children, physically handicapped children, delinquents and others which are more appropriate classifications for children. Despite this fact, the report contains much informative data on RTC's, some of which is available on a national basis for the first time.

Whenever possible, data in this report have been adjusted to include estimates for RTC's which did not report certain information. The estimation procedures and an analysis of nonrespondents is given in Appendix II.

Ratios and averages presented in this report were derived from data which include estimates for the nonresponding RTC's. These terms and others such as those that relate to types of services are defined in Appendix I. Special symbols used in the tables are shown on page iv at the beginning of this report. Since many of these definitions and symbols have specialized meanings, familiarity with them will aid in the interpretation of the data.

Residential Treatment Centers and Other Psychiatric Facilities Serving Children

Residential treatment centers make a significant contribution in the provision of psychiatric care and treatment to children in the United States. During 1968, the latest year for which information was available from all types of facilities, RTC's cared for 16 percent of the estimated 91,000 psychiatric inpatients under 18 years of age (Table A). Only general hospitals with psychiatric services and public mental hospi-

tals provided psychiatric inpatient care to more children during that year.

RTC's are primarily residential facilities, but they also provide a limited amount of outpatient care. This fact is reflected in Table A, which shows that RTC's served only four percent of the 686,000 children under care in all psychiatric facilities during 1968 in comparison with the 16 percent cared for in inpatient services only.

Unlike RTC's, few mental hospitals are operated primarily for children. Of the 462 public (excluding Federal) (310) and private mental hospitals (152) operating in the United States during 1969, only 15 or three percent were classified as psychiatric hospitals for children. These hospitals are closely akin to RTC's both in type of children cared for and in the services provided, but there are also some marked differences

TABLE A. ESTIMATED PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE UNDER CARE IN PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES: UNITED STATES, 1968

Types of Facilities	Types of Services	
	All Services	Inpatient Services Only
	Number of Children Under Care	
All Facilities, Total	686,000	91,000
	Percent Distribution of Children	
All Facilities, Total	100	100
Residential Treatment Centers	4	16
Outpatient Clinics	77	--
Community Mental Health Centers	7	8
General Hospitals	5	40
State and County Mental Hospitals	4	28
Mental Health Day/Night Units	2	--
Private Mental Hospitals	1	8

Source: Selected published and unpublished data from Biometry Branch, Office of Program Planning and Evaluation, NIMH.

between the two types of facilities. The 15 hospitals as a group, which were largely state-owned in contrast to private ownership patterns that predominated in the 261 RTC's, were generally larger, provided more research activities, had more professional staff in relation to the number of residents and expended more than twice as much money per patient day than RTC's. Comparisons between the two types of facilities are shown in Table B.

In addition to psychiatric hospitals for children, some mental hospitals which serve persons of all ages provide special services to children. During 1969 about half of the public mental hospitals reported having these services.

TABLE B. COMPARISONS OF SELECTED DATA ON PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS FOR CHILDREN AND RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS: UNITED STATES, 1969 1/

Selected Measures for 1969	Residential Treatment Centers (N=261)	Psychiatric Hospitals for Children (N=15)
Predominant type of ownership	Private non-prof. (89 percent)	State and County (73 percent)
Predominant geographic division	East North Central (31 percent)	East North Central (53 percent)
Median size (in beds)	37	84
Annual number of patient days, all facilities	4,521,000	361,000
Average daily census per facility	47	66
Average daily percent occupancy per facility	81%	78%
Annual number of additions, all facilities	7,596	2,778
Annual additions per 1,000 U.S. resident population under 18 years 2/	10	4
Annual additions per 1,000 discharges	102	100
Proportion of facilities with research activities	9%	54%
Full-time equivalents per 1,000 residents 3/, 4/		
Professional employees	307	1,035
Non-professional employees	592	1,576
Annual total expenditures	$117,065,000	$24,552,000
Annual salary expenditures	$65,554,000	$18,193,000
Average total expenditures per patient day	$27	$66
Average salary expenditures per patient day	$15	$50

1/ Includes estimates for nonreporting RTC's and psychiatric hospitals (see Appendix II).

2/ The population used in the calculation of these rates was the civilian resident population under 18 years as of July 1, 1969. Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 437, January 1970.

3/ Full-time equivalent is taken as a 40-hour work week.

4/ Patients resident in facilities on December 31, 1969.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS

Number of Facilities and Beds

The 261 RTC's were similar as a group in terms of bed size, ownership, and geographic distribution. Most of the RTC's were small with nearly one-quarter maintaining less than 25 beds and approximately two-thirds less than 50 beds. Only 10 percent had 100 beds and over (Table C).

Eighty-nine percent of the RTC's were operated by church (18 percent) or other nonprofit (71 percent) groups. State or county governments owned only four percent of the RTC's (Table C), a sharp contrast to public ownership patterns that predominate in mental hospitals.

The RTC's were highly clustered with regard to geographic division. (The States that compose each of the nine Census Bureau geographic divisions are given in Appendix I.) Sixty percent of the RTC's and nearly two-thirds of the inpatient beds were concentrated in three geographic divisions—East North Central, Pacific, and Middle Atlantic (Table D). In sharp contrast, the South, which is comprised of the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central Divisions, collectively maintained only 11 percent of the RTC's and 15 percent of the inpatient beds.

The South Atlantic and East South Central divisions also maintained the fewest beds per 100,000 persons under 18 years residing in their divisions, while the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions maintained the most RTC beds per 100,000 persons under 18 years of age (Table D).

As shown in Table 1, 11 States, which are concentrated for the most part in the South and in the Mountain States, had no residential treatment centers. In addition, 10 other States had only one RTC. On

TABLE C. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS AND BEDS; AND MEDIAN NUMBER OF BEDS PER GROUP BY BED SIZE AND TYPE OF OWNERSHIP: UNITED STATES, 1969 1/

Bed Size and Type of Ownership	Residential Treatment Centers		Inpatient Beds 2/		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Median Number Per Group
All RTC's	261	100.0	15,129	100.0	37
Bed Size					
15 beds and under	19	7.3	197	1.3	9
16-24 beds	43	16.5	882	5.8	21
25-34 beds	50	19.2	1,465	9.7	30
35-49 beds	57	21.8	2,315	15.3	40
50-74 beds	49	18.8	2,897	19.1	60
75-99 beds	16	6.1	1,337	8.8	84
100 beds and over	27	10.3	6,036	40.0	150
Ownership					
Nonprofit	232	89.2	13,553	89.6	36
Church	47	18.0	2,763	18.3	40
Other nonprofit	185	71.2	10,790	71.3	36
Proprietary	17	6.4	916	6.1	31
State and county government	11	4.4	660	4.4	49

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ Beds set up and staffed for use as of December 31, 1969.

TABLE D. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS AND BEDS; MEDIAN NUMBER OF BEDS PER GROUP AND BEDS PER 100,000 RESIDENT POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: UNITED STATES, 1969 1/

Geographic Division	Residential Treatment Centers 1/		Inpatient Beds 2/			Beds Per 100,000 U.S. Resident Population Under 18 3/
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Median Number Per Group	
United States	261	100.0	15,129	100.0	37	21
New England	36	13.8	1,539	10.2	33	39
Middle Atlantic	38	14.6	4,278	28.2	49	35
East North Central	80	30.7	3,942	26.1	40	28
West North Central	31	11.9	1,053	7.0	32	19
South Atlantic	14	5.4	809	5.3	33	7
East South Central	4	1.5	293	1.9	**	6
West South Central	10	3.8	1,188	7.9	60	17
Mountain	9	3.4	269	1.8	28	9
Pacific	39	14.9	1,758	11.6	36	19

1/ All data in this table include estimates for nonreporting RTC's with the exception of the distribution of residential treatment centers by division, which was 100 percent reported (see Appendix II).

2/ Beds set up and staffed for use as of December 31, 1969.

3/ The population used in the calculation of these rates was the civilian resident population of the United States under 18 years of age as of July 1, 1969. Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 437, January 16, 1970.

the other hand, three States—Wisconsin, New York, and California—each had more than 20 RTC's.

As measured by the median number of inpatient beds, the RTC's tended to be larger in the West South Central and Middle Atlantic Divisions (Table D). The median, the number of beds equaled or exceeded by 50 percent of the RTC's within a division, is shown in place of the average (mean) since the median is not unduly influenced by RTC's with large numbers of beds which are concentrated in a few divisions.

Types of Services Provided

The types of services provided in RTC's have been classified into two categories as follows: (1) patient care services and (2) research, education, and training activities.

Patient care services include those such as "inpatient treatment" and "special education" which are provided to emotionally disturbed children in the course of their treatment. The extent to which RTC's provided these services are shown by State in Table 1 and by bed size and geographic division in Table 2.

Research, education, and training activities include supportive and evaluative activities not directly related to the care of individual children. The extent to which RTC's provided these services are shown by State in Table 3 and by bed size and geographic division in Table 4.

In addition to "inpatient treatment" which was provided by all RTC's, other patient care services frequently provided include "special education," "diagnostic service," and "aftercare" which were provided by 70 percent, 44 percent, and 34 percent of the RTC's respectively (Table 2).

The research, education, or training activity most frequently supplied was "in-service training to staff," which was provided in nearly two-thirds of the RTC's (Table 4). Other activities provided in a relatively large proportion of RTC's included "consultation to community agencies," and "general public education," which were provided in 24 percent and 22 percent of the RTC's respectively.

Restrictions Regarding Admission

On the NIMH Inventory, RTC's were asked specifically for age and diagnostic restrictions applied to persons seeking services.There are other restrictions such as those relating to "sex" but these were not specifically asked. However, data from a 1966 survey conducted by the Center for Urban Studies of the University of Chicago show that 54 percent of "institutions for emotionally disturbed children" accept both

TABLE E. MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AGES MOST FREQUENTLY ACCEPTED FOR ADMISSION IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY TYPE OF SERVICE: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970 1/

Type of Service	Number of RTC's Providing Services	Most Frequently Reported:	
		Minimum Age	Maximum Age
Inpatient Treatment	261	6	18
Special Education	183	6	18
Diagnostic Service	116	6	18
Aftercare	90	6	18
Halfway House	48	12	18
Outpatient Treatment	48	0	18
Day/Night Treatment	44	6	12

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

TABLE F. PERCENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS SPECIFYING RESTRICTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE ADMISSION OF CERTAIN DIAGNOSTIC GROUPS BY BED SIZE: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970 1/

Bed Size	Number of RTC's	No Diagnostic Restrictions	Diagnostic Restrictions				
			Serves all but:				
			Alcoholics	Drug Abusers	Mental Retardates	Suicidal Patients	Others 2/
		Percent of Residential Treatment Centers Specifying Restriction 3/					
All Sizes	261	35	21	14	46	16	20
Less than 25 beds	62	41	12	7	29	7	8
25-49 beds	107	40	14	10	49	15	16
50-74 beds	49	21	34	21	64	19	31
75-99 beds	16	36	21	29	50	21	69
100 beds and over	27	27	31	27	42	35	19

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ Includes such categories as "psychotics," "brain damaged," "physically handicapped," and "delinquent."

3/ Because RTC's may specify more than one type of restriction, the rows of percents do not add to 100 percent.

males and females, 28 percent accept males only, and 18 percent accept females only.[3]

Thirty-five percent of the RTC's reported no geographic restrictions on admissions; 25 percent specified the acceptance of children residing within a certain State; 30 percent specified the acceptance of children residing in certain local areas within a State; and 10 percent said they accepted children whose family residence was in any of several States. However, for some RTC's it was not clear whether the information provided on "geographic restrictions" referred to actual policy or merely stated the family residence for most of the children under care.

The percent distribution of RTC's by minimum and maximum ages required for admission, and type of service is given in Table 5. For most services the age range most frequently specified was six to 18 years (Table E). Only 10 percent of the RTC's stated they will provide inpatient and special education services to persons over 18 years of age (Table 5). However, other services, especially those that usually follow inpatient treatment episodes were available in proportionately more RTC's to persons of older ages. Three such services and the accompanying proportions of RTC's specifying eligibility to persons over 18 years of age were: aftercare (55 percent); outpatient treatment (50 percent) and halfway house care (31 percent).

Thirty-five percent of the RTC's stated they had no diagnostic restrictions. Groups mentioned as being ineligible for service in the largest proportion of RTC's included mental retardates (46 percent), alcoholics (21 percent), and suicidal patients (16 percent).

The larger RTC's appeared to be more restrictive in the admission of certain diagnostic groups than the smaller ones. For example, only 27 percent of the RTC's with 100 beds and over stated they had no diagnostic restrictions as compared with 41 percent of the RTC's with less than 25 beds (Table F). Conversely, a larger proportion of RTC's in the two largest bed size groups (75–99 beds; 100 beds and over) than in the two smallest bed size groups (less than 25 beds; 25–49 beds) stated they would exclude patients in almost all of the diagnostic groups shown in Table F.

UTILIZATION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS

Patient Movement and Volume of Service

Patient movement and annual volume of service are shown by bed size and by geographic division in Table 6. An estimated 21,000 patients received over 4.5 million days of care in RTC's during 1969 (Table 6). Of these, more than 11,000 children or 54 percent were under care in RTC's in the East North Central (26 percent) and the Middle Atlantic Divisions (28 percent). The data in the latter group were unduly influenced by one facility which accounted for 21 percent of the patients under care in the Middle Atlantic Division. The fewest children were in the Mountain and East South Central Divisions, which jointly cared for less than 1,000 children (Table 6).

Utilization Indices

As a complement to data on absolute numbers of patients in RTC's given in the preceding section, indices which show the relative extent to which RTC's are utilized in different bed size groups and in different geographic divisions are of interest. These indices are shown in Table 7.

Although the average daily census per RTC which represents the average number of beds occupied daily by the residents was naturally higher in the larger RTC's, the percent occupancy was not. This latter measure, which is the ratio of the average daily census per RTC to the average number of beds per RTC expressed as a percent, shows on the average how close to capacity the RTC's operate daily. RTC's with 100 beds and over had an 80 percent occupancy rate while in contrast RTC's with 25–49 beds and 50–74 beds had occupancy rates of 86 percent and 85 percent respectively.

RTC's with 100 beds and over surpassed all other size groups in additions, average resident patients, and days of care respectively per 100,000 U.S. civilian resident population under 18 years (Table 7). However, the turnover rate as measured by the number of additions per 100 beds and per 100 average residents respectively was highest in RTC's with less than 25 beds. In general, both these measures, with the exception of an upturn in the 75–99 bed size group, varied inversely with bed size group.

As measured by the number of additions, average resident patients, and number of days of care respectively per 100,000 persons under 18 years of age residing in a division, the New England States had the highest rate of utilization and the South Atlantic States the lowest.

In all geographic divisions with the exception of the South Atlantic, the number of patients added during 1969 exceeded those discontinued. The excess of discontinuations over additions in the South Atlantic division was largely attributed to one RTC.

CHARACTERISTICS OF STAFF EMPLOYED

Distribution of Employees and Manhours Worked

The distribution of the number of employees and manhours worked and the average number of manhours worked in a week per employee are shown by staff discipline in Table 8. RTC's employed nearly 15,000 persons who collectively worked approximately 487,000 manhours per week or an average of 33 hours per person.

Most of the persons were employed 35 or more hours weekly (full-time). The 10,400 employees who worked full-time amassed 421,000 manhours, and accounted for 71 percent and 86 percent of all employees and all weekly manhours respectively. The average number of hours worked weekly ranged from 10 hours for psychiatrists to 37 hours for semi-professional and nonprofessional health workers.

Table 9 shows the extent to which "professional" persons are employed in residential treatment centers. These employees comprised 40 percent of the work force in RTC's, but provided only 34 percent of the manhours in a week, a reflection of the large proportions of professional employees working part-time or as trainees. Over one-half of the part-time employees and nearly three-quarters of the trainees were professional employees. Professional employees worked an average of 28 hours a week or on the average eight hours a week less than other employees.

For comparative purposes, professional employees and manhours worked in a week as percent of all employees and manhours, and average weekly hours worked by professional staff are shown for residential treatment centers and other psychiatric inpatient facilities in Table G.

Staffing Patterns for Selected Professional Staff Disciplines

Tables 10 through 14 and Table H present detailed data on number of employees and hours worked in RTC's by persons in selected professional staff disciplines. Tables 10 through 12 and Table H present staffing patterns by bed size group; tables 13 and 14 present staffing patterns by geographic division.

Based on the broad occupational groupings on the 1969 NIMH Inventory, detailed data are shown for six professional staff disciplines, as follows: (1) psychiatrists, (2) psychologists; (3) social workers; (4) registered nurses; (5) schoolteachers; and (6) counselors and therapists, which includes vocational rehabilita-

TABLE G. PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND MANHOURS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES AND MANHOURS, AND AVERAGE MANHOURS WORKED IN WEEK BY PROFESSIONALS IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS AND IN OTHER PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT FACILITIES: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970 1/

Type of Facility	Employees		Manhours		Average Hours Worked in Week Per "Professional"
	Total Number	Percent "Professional"	Total Number	Percent Worked by "Professionals"	
Residential Treatment Centers	15,000	40	487,000	34	28
State and County Mental Hospitals 2/	225,000	19	8,843,000	18	38
Private Mental Hospitals 2/	25,000	31	854,000	28	31
General Hospitals with Separate Psychiatric Inpatient Units 3/	34,000	48	1,107,000	45	31

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting facilities (see Appendix II).

2/ Includes psychiatric hospitals for children.

3/ Includes only employees and hours worked in separate psychiatric inpatient units of the hospitals.

tion counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists and assistants to all three. Jointly these disciplines accounted for nearly 84 percent of all professionals employed in RTC's.

Information on the level of training for staff personnel was not collected in great detail in this survey. For this reason, information on level of training as of January 1968, which was collected in greater detail in an earlier survey and published in a special report of staffing patterns in all types of mental health facilities[6] is presented when applicable to supplement some of the data shown in this report.*

Psychiatrists. There were 466 psychiatrists employed in RTC's (Table H) and over 88 percent of RTC's had at least one psychiatrist (Table 10). Most psychiatrists were employed on a part-time basis. Only five percent of the RTC's employed at least one full-time psychiatrist (Table 10) and less than eight percent of all psychiatrists in RTC's were employed full-time (Table 11).

In comparison with other professional disciplines employed by RTC's, a greater proportion of psychiatrists (over 12 percent) were employed as trainees.

No data on level of training of psychiatrists are available for 1969. Data as of January 1968, however, show that nearly three-fifths were board certified.[6] The proportion of psychiatrists employed in other psychiatric facilities as of January 1968, who were board certified, ranged from 24 percent in State mental hospitals to over 40 percent in both private mental hospitals and general hospitals with separate inpatient psychiatric units.

Psychologists. Staffing patterns of psychologists were similar to those of psychiatrists in that the majority were employed part-time and the number of trainees in comparison with the total staff was relatively large. At least one psychologist was employed in two-thirds of the RTC's, but only 26 percent of the RTC's had one or more psychologists who worked full-time (Table 10) and only 36 percent of the 398 psychologists were employed full-time (Table 11). Nearly 11

* It should be noted that the January 1968 data are based on information collected in an incomplete universe of RTC's since only 143 RTC's are included. However, since the distribution of these facilities by bed size differed little from the distribution of the 261 RTC's by bed size in 1969, it is likely that the level of training for specific professional disciplines would also be distributed similarly.

TABLE H. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MANHOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE IN A WEEK[1/] IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY BED SIZE AND SELECTED STAFF DISCIPLINES: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970 [2/]

Selected Professional Staff Disciplines	Beds Size Group					
	All Sizes	Less than 25 Beds	25-49 Beds	50-74 Beds	75-99 Beds	100 beds and over
	Number of Employees[3/]					
Psychiatrists	466	83	191	77	22	93
Psychologists	398	67	125	85	23	98
Social Workers	1,630	212	616	451	66	285
Registered Nurses[4/]	203	18	74	45	6	60
Schoolteachers - BA and above	1,542	150	365	306	170	551
Counselors and therapists and their assistants [5/]	678	51	146	69	36	376
	Average Number of Manhours Worked in Week per Employee[3/]					
Psychiatrists	10.2	12.2	7.5	12.2	8.4	12.6
Psychologists	22.3	21.2	19.5	23.9	14.5	27.1
Social Workers	32.0	31.2	32.4	31.2	32.3	33.0
Registered Nurses[4/]	29.5	28.3	23.9	31.6	29.2	35.2
Schoolteachers - BA and above	32.3	29.5	34.2	32.0	30.0	32.7
Counselors and therapists and their assistants [5/]	28.9	23.5	27.9	24.2	20.0	31.7

1/ The week for which staff data were requested in the survey was January 11-17, 1970.

2/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

3/ Includes full-time employees, part-time employees, and trainees.

4/ Includes student nurses.

5/ Includes vocational rehabilitation counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists and assistants to all three.

percent of the psychologists were trainees, a proportion exceeded only by psychiatrists.

The majority of the psychologists had M.A. degrees or higher; eighty-four percent of the full-time psychologists, 92 percent of the part-time, and 79 percent of the trainees.

No data are available on the proportion of psychologists employed in 1969 who had Ph.D.'s. However, data for January 1968 show that nearly 46 percent of psychologists employed in RTC's had the doctorate.[6] This compares with 40 percent, 58 percent and 69 percent of all employed psychologists who had Ph.D.'s in State and county mental hospitals, general hospitals with separate psychiatric units, and private mental hospitals respectively.

Social Workers. Social workers along with schoolteachers were employed more universally in residential treatment centers than other types of professional employees. Not only were more social workers employed in RTC's, but also more RTC's (97 percent) had at least one social worker on their staff (Table 10). Over two-thirds of the social workers were employed 35 or more hours in a week. Among the professional staff this proportion was exceeded only by schoolteachers (72 percent).

The proportion of social workers in 1969 who had M.A. degrees or higher was 79 percent for full-time social workers, 84 percent for part-time, and 40 percent for trainees.

A Master of Social Work is the most frequently earned advanced degree in the social work field since few social workers earn a Ph.D.

In January 1968, only 1.3 percent of the social workers had either a Ph.D. degree or advanced third year training. For other types of inpatient mental health facilities (e.g. mental hospitals) the proportion of social workers with this level of advanced training ranged from less than one percent in State and county mental hospitals to three percent in private mental hospitals.[6]

Registered Nurses. Of the six professional occupational groups under study, fewer registered nurses (203) were employed in RTC's than any other group. Less than 43 percent of the RTC's employed a registered nurse on either a full- or part-time basis (Table 10). However, over three-fifths of those employed as R.N.'s worked full-time (Table 11).

Schoolteachers. Next to social workers, schoolteachers were utilized to a greater extent in residential treatment centers than any other type of professional employee. This is not surprising since RTC's serve primarily children of school age.

RTC's employed 1,542 schoolteachers which may be an underestimate since only teachers with B.A. degrees or higher are included. Over four-fifths of the RTC's employed one or more teachers on a full-time basis and nearly 72 percent of all schoolteachers worked full-time, a proportion which exceeds that for any of the other five professional disciplines under study in this section. In contrast, less than six percent were employed as trainees, the lowest proportion for any of the professional disciplines.

Counselors, therapists and their assistants. This category is composed of vocational rehabilitation counselors and assistants, occupational therapists and assistants, and recreational therapists and assistants. Of the three components of this category, recreational therapists accounted for more than twice the number of persons represented in each of the other two components (Table 8).

Less than one-half the RTC's had one or more counselors or therapists on their staff (Table 10). Of the other five professional groups, only registered nurses were employed in fewer RTC's. Slightly over one-half of those employed in this staff discipline had full-time jobs.

Staff Utilization

In evaluating the utilization of staff in residential treatment centers, it is important to know not only the number of employees and manhours worked, but also measures of utilization which reflect the relative number of hours worked by each selected professional discipline.

Three such measures are: (1) the average number of manhours worked in a week per employee, which is shown by bed size class in Table H and by geographic division in Table 13; (2) the number of full-time equivalents (FTE's) which is shown by bed size class in Table 12 and by geographic division in Table 14; and (3) the number of full-time equivalents per 1,000 RTC residents which is also shown by bed size class and by geographic division in Tables 12 and 14 respectively.

Although each of the above terms is defined in Appendix I, some further clarification is needed on the meaning of full-time equivalent (FTE) and full-time

equivalents per 1,000 residents. Full-time equivalent is a hypothetical measure which is obtained by dividing the total manhours worked by all employees in a particular discipline by 40 hours to indicate the number of persons working a forty-hour week that would be required to provide this many manhours. Thus FTE's can be used to provide comparability between staff discipline based on total hours worked.

The number of FTE's per 1,000 residents is calculated by dividing the number of FTE's by the number of persons resident in residential treatment centers as of December 31, 1969. Patients resident at the end of 1969 are used rather than the average residents during the year because the end of 1969 is closer in time to January 11–17, 1970, the week for which staff data were reported.

This index is an overstatement of time devoted directly to the care of residents because it reflects, in addition to hours spent in direct contact with the patient, hours spent in meetings, administrative work and other activities in which the patient is not involved. Furthermore, it should be noted that time spent in nonpatient activities varies by discipline. For example, registered nurses in all likelihood spend more time in providing direct care to patients than psychiatrists, who are often called upon to provide consultative services to other staff members. These points should be kept in mind when comparisons are made between staff disciplines.

As measured by the number of FTE's per 1,000 residents, social workers were utilized to a greater extent than any other professional discipline for all RTC's combined (Table 12). Apropos of this, it is interesting to note that the utilization of social workers was proportionately greatest in RTC's of less than 75 beds and in these bed size groups social workers had more FTE's per 1,000 residents than any other professional discipline (Table 12).

However, in residential treatment centers of 75 beds and over and particularly in those with 100 beds and over, the use of schoolteachers predominated. This finding coupled with the disproportionately large utilization of occupational therapists, recreational therapists and other educational and training specialists in the largest residential treatment centers suggest the hypothesis that education and training are stressed in the largest facilities.

On the other hand, psychiatrists, as measured by the number of FTE's per 1,000 residents, were utilized to a far greater extent in the smallest RTC's. In general, with only one exception, as the bed size increases, the number of "psychiatrist" FTE's per 1,000 residents decreases (Table 12). This finding may indicate that the smallest residential treatment centers emphasize psychiatric treatment including psychotherapy to a greater extent than the larger ones.

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures in residential treatment centers are shown by bed size (Table 15) and by geographic division (Table 16). The total expenditures in these tables have been classified into more specific sub-categories as follows:

(1) *Salaries* of personnel.
(2) *Other operating expenses* exclusive of salaries which include maintenance and ordinary repair costs and other amounts expended in the day to day operation of the RTC's.
(3) *Capital expenditures,* which include costs of construction of buildings, additions, and purchases of durable equipment, and other expenses that are largely non-recurring.

RTC's spent over 121 million dollars during 1969 with 56 percent of this amount allocated to employee salaries (Tables 15 and 16). Other types of inpatient psychiatric facilities and the proportion of total expenditures allocated to salaries during 1969 were psychiatric hospitals for children (76 percent), State and county mental hospitals (75 percent), and private mental hospitals (61 percent).

Capital expenditures in RTC's amounted to 12 percent of total expenditures. Approximately 32 percent of the RTC's reported no capital expenditures during 1969.

The average total expenditures per patient day, which is the average amount spent to care for one inpatient for one day in RTC's during 1969 was $27 (Table J); the average salary expenditures per patient day was $15. In comparison with RTC's, expenditures per patient day were much less in public mental hospitals ($14 total; $10 salaries) and much greater in private mental hospitals ($49 total; $30 salaries) and in psychiatric hospitals for children ($66 total; $50 salaries).

The reader is cautioned that the average expenditures shown in Table J are probably overstated since the numerator reflects expenditures for services provided in inpatient and in other services, while the denominator reflects the days provided in inpatient service only. However, the expenditures in other services in RTC's are small relative to the expenditures made in the provision of inpatient care. For this reason, the average expenditures, although somewhat overstated, give a good indication of the average amounts expended to provide one day of inpatient care to one patient.

The average expenditures per patient day varied somewhat according to bed size (Table J). In general, the average expenditures were lowest in the RTC's with 75 beds and over and considerably higher in RTC's with less than 75 beds.

Some clues to reasons for larger average expenditures, especially salary expenditures, per patient day, in smaller RTC's can be gleaned from an examination of staffing patterns among professionals. This task is made difficult in that salary expenditures are not available by staff discipline. In addition, there are undoubtedly differences in salary scales for the same occupational groups between RTC's of differing sizes, in different geographic locations, and providing widely divergent services.

Since professional employees as a group are paid on the average more than nonprofessional employees, RTC's with more professional full-time equivalents per 1,000 residents (see discussion on page 12) would be expected to have higher average salary expenditures per patient day. This is indeed the case as is shown in Table K, which compares measures of staff utilization and average salary expenditures in RTC's by bed size.

The total expenditures per patient day ranged from 11 dollars in the West South Central Division to 37 dollars in the New England Division (Table J).

It should be recognized that due to the relatively small number of RTC's in certain geographic divisions, the disproportionately large expenditures of a single RTC have dramatically raised the averages in some divisions. This is especially true of large capital expenditures by RTC's that have helped to raise the average for total expeditures in some divisions. The average capital expenditures per patient day in a division can be calculated by subtracting the average operating expenditures from the average total expenditures.

TABLE J. AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER PATIENT DAY IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY BED SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: UNITED STATES, 1969 1/

Bed Size and Geographic Division	Type of Expenditures 2/			
	Total Expenditures 2/,3/	Operating Expenditures 2/		
		Total	Salaries	Other Operating
	Average Expenditures per Patient Day			
All RTC's	$27	$24	$15	$9
Bed Size				
Less than 25 beds	36	32	21	11
25-49 beds	29	26	17	9
50-74 beds	31	29	19	10
75-99 beds	19	17	10	7
100 beds and over	23	19	12	7
Geographic Division				
New England	37	31	21	10
Middle Atlantic	27	26	15	11
East North Central	26	23	15	8
West North Central	25	24	15	9
South Atlantic	34	20	14	6
East South Central	**	**	**	**
West South Central	11	10	6	4
Mountain	19	18	12	6
Pacific	28	24	16	8

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ For inclusions under each type of expenditure, see Section VI.

3/ Includes capital expenditures which are not shown separately.

TABLE K. COMPARISONS OF SELECTED MEASURES OF STAFFING PATTERNS AND AVERAGE SALARY EXPENDITURES PER PATIENT DAY BY BED SIZE: UNITED STATES, 1969

Bed Size	Employees		Full-time Equivalents Per 1,000 Residents 2/,3/		Average Salary Expenditures Per Patient Day
	Total Number	Percent Professional	Professionals	Non-Professionals	
All Sizes	13,019	39.8	307	596	$15
Less than 25 beds	1,365	48.4	529	723	$21
25-49 beds	3,843	39.6	346	722	$17
50-74 beds	3,012	34.4	332	766	$19
75-99 beds	765	44.6	245	375	$10
100 beds and over	4,034	40.1	245	462	$12

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ Full-time equivalent is taken as a 40-hour work week.

3/ Patients resident in RTC's on December 31, 1969.

SUMMARY

The 261 facilities classified as RTC's in 1969 were highly clustered in terms of bed size, ownership, and geographic distribution. The majority were small, privately owned institutions concentrated in three geographic divisions—the East North Central, Pacific, and Middle Atlantic—which jointly maintained 60 percent of the facilities and nearly 70 percent of the beds.

Over two-thirds of the RTC's provided special education services. With less frequency many also provided diagnostic (44 percent) and aftercare services (34 percent).

There was some variation in the age groups served according to type of service. More facilities accepted younger children for inpatient service than for halfway house care, aftercare, and outpatient treatment, three services which frequently follow episodes of inpatient care.

Over one-third of the facilities reported no diagnostic restrictions regarding admission. Of those reporting restrictions, the group most frequently mentioned as being ineligible for service was mental retardates.

Nearly 21,000 patients were under care in RTC's during 1969. There were 102 persons added for each 100 discontinued and on the average 80 percent of the beds were occupied daily. The rate of turnover, measured by the number of additions per 100 beds, was lowest in the largest RTC's and in general varied inversely with bed size class.

Of the 15,000 persons employed in RTC's, approximately 40 percent were professional employees, most of whom were employed part-time. Social workers and schoolteachers, as measured by both the number of employees and manhours worked, were utilized in RTC's to a greater extent than any of the other professions.

The average total expenditures and average salary expenditures per patient day were 27 dollars and 15 dollars respectively. The average expenditures per patient day tended to be higher in RTC's with less than 75 beds. This was due in part to the greater utilization of professional employees including psychiatrists in the smaller RTC's.

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DETAILED TABLES

TABLE 1—Number of Residential Treatment Centers Providing Specified Patient Care Services: United States and Each State, January 1970

TABLE 2—Percent of Residential Treatment Centers Providing Specified Direct Patient Services by Bed Size and Geographic Division: United States, January 1970

TABLE 3—Number of Residential Treatment Centers Providing Specific Research, Education, and Training Activities: United States and Each State, January 1970

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TABLE 5—Percent Distribution of Residential Treatment Centers According to Minimum Age and Maximum Age Required For Admission by Type of Service: United States, January 1970

TABLE 6—Patient Movement and Annual Volume of Services in Inpatient Service of Residential Treatment Centers by Bed Size and Geographic Division: United States, 1969

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TABLE 8—Number of Employees and Manhours Worked in a Week in Residential Treatment Centers by Whether Full-Time Employee, Part-Time Employee or Trainee, and Staff Discipline: United States, January 1970

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TABLE 11—Percent Distribution of Employees and Manhours Worked in a Week in Selected Professional Staff Disciplines by Employment Status and Bed Size: United States, January 1970

TABLE 12—Number of Manhours Worked in a Week, Number of Full-Time Equivalents and Number of Full-Time Equivalents per 1,000 Residents in Residential Treatment Centers by Bed Size and Selected Professional Staff Discipline: United States, January 1970

TABLE 13—Number of Employees and Average Number of Manhours Worked per Employee in a Week in Residential Treatment Centers by Geographic Division and Selected Professional Staff Disciplines: United States, January 1970

TABLE 14—Number of Manhours Worked in a Week, Number of Full-Time Equivalents and Number of Full-Time Equivalents per 1,000 Residents in Residential Treatment Centers by Geographic Division and Selected Professional Staff Disciplines: United States, January 1970

TABLE 15—Number and Percent Distribution of Expenditures in Residential Treatment Centers by Type of Expenditure and Bed Size: United States, 1969

TABLE 16—Number and Percent Distribution of Expenditures in Residential Treatment Centers by Type of Expenditure and Geographic Division: United States, 1969

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS PROVIDING SPECIFIED PATIENT CARE SERVICES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, JANUARY 1970

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

State	Residential Treatment Centers		Type of Patient Care Service								
	Total No. Surveyed	Number 1/ Responding	Inpatient Treatmt.	Special Educa.	Diag-nostic	After-care	Half-way house	Outpt. Treatmt.	Day/Night Treatmt. 2/	Day Train'g	Vocational Rehabilitation
			Number of RTC's Providing Specified Patient Care Service								
United States	261	250	250	175	111	86	46	46	42	35	23
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	25	24	24	16	11	13	6	3	6	2	1
Colorado	5	5	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	7	7	7	6	4	2	3	2	2	1	1
Delaware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	1
Georgia	2	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	14	14	14	9	2	2	3	1	-	-	-
Indiana	6	6	6	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-
Iowa	4	3	3	3	3	1	-	3	1	-	-
Kansas	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	3	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	6	6	6	5	4	3	-	1	3	2	2
Massachusetts	18	16	16	12	10	6	2	4	5	5	2
Michigan	18	18	18	10	9	8	1	1	-	4	2
Minnesota	9	9	9	6	3	3	1	-	1	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	11	10	10	8	6	5	1	3	5	3	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2	2	2	1	-	1	2	2	1	2	1
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	6	6	6	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	22	22	22	13	15	11	6	6	3	3	3
North Carolina	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio	16	14	14	11	6	4	5	3	3	5	3
Oklahoma	2	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Oregon	5	5	5	5	3	3	1	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	10	10	10	8	8	3	1	2	2	1	2
Rhode Island	4	4	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Texas	8	7	7	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	1
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
Washington	8	8	8	5	4	4	2	4	2	-	1
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	26	26	26	18	7	9	4	4	1	3	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

1/ Of the 261 facilities classified as residential treatment centers, 250 reported data on types of services provided by State.

2/ Only one RTC provided night treatment service. This same facility provided day treatment service & is counted only once.

TABLE 2. PERCENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS PROVIDING SPECIFIED DIRECT PATIENT CARE SERVICES BY BEDSIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[1/]
(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Bed Size and Geographic Division	Number of RTC's	Type of Patient Care Service								
		Inpatient Treatmt.	Special Educa.	Diag-nostic	After-care	Half-way house	Outpt. Treatmt.	Day/Night Treatmt.	Day Train'g.	Vocational Rehab.
		Percent of RTC's Providing Specified Patient Care Service[2/]								
All RTC's	261	100	70	44	34	18	18	17	14	9
Bed Size										
Less than 25 beds	62	100	64	47	36	9	17	20	15	7
25-49 beds	107	100	69	42	39	17	20	14	11	4
50-74 beds	49	100	77	32	34	30	21	19	11	9
75-99 beds	16	100	87	40	13	40	7	40	27	33
100 beds and over	27	100	65	73	27	15	15	4	23	23
Geographic Division										
New England	36	100	79	49	30	21	21	30	21	9
Middle Atlantic	38	100	68	63	40	18	24	13	11	13
East North Central	80	100	63	33	27	19	14	5	15	8
West North Central	31	100	76	52	35	17	28	28	17	7
South Atlantic	14	100	85	62	54	8	15	39	31	23
East South Central	4	100	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
West South Central	10	100	56	22	-	11	-	22	-	22
Mountain	9	100	67	22	22	11	11	11	11	-
Pacific	39	100	71	47	53	24	18	21	5	5

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ Because RTC's may provide more than one type of service, the rows of percents do not add to 100 percent.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS PROVIDING SPECIFIC RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES: UNITED STATES AND EACH STATE, JANUARY 1970
(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

State	Residential Treatmt. Centers		Type of Research, Education, or Training Activity					
	Total No. Surveyed	Number Reporting 1/	In-Service Train'g to Staff	Consul. to Community Agencies	General Public Education	In-Service Train'g to Community Agencies	Research	Program Evaluation
			Number of RTC's Providing Specified Activity					
United States	261	250	161	59	55	35	23	22
Alabama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	25	24	15	5	5	5	2	2
Colorado	5	5	4	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	7	7	4	2	2	2	-	-
Delaware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Florida	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
Georgia	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	14	14	8	-	-	-	1	-
Indiana	6	6	4	1	-	1	-	1
Iowa	4	3	3	3	3	1	-	-
Kansas	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	-
Kentucky	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland	6	6	5	-	-	2	-	-
Massachusetts	18	16	13	6	7	1	3	3
Michigan	18	12	9	5	4	1	1	3
Minnesota	9	18	6	2	2	-	1	2
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	11	10	8	3	4	2	2	1
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	-
New Jersey	6	6	2	2	-	-	1	1
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	22	22	14	4	2	3	1	1
North Carolina	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	-
North Dakota	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ohio	16	14	12	6	4	2	2	1
Oklahoma	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
Oregon	5	5	3	2	4	2	-	1
Pennsylvania	10	10	6	3	3	1	2	1
Rhode Island	4	1	1	1	-	1	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Texas	8	7	4	1	1	1	-	-
Utah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Washington	8	8	5	1	3	-	1	1
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	26	26	18	2	4	3	-	1
Wyoming	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Of the 261 facilities classified as residential treatment centers, 250 reported data on types of research, education or training activities provided.

TABLE 4. PERCENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS PROVIDING SPECIFIED RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES BY BEDSIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[1/]
(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Bed Size and Geographic Division	Number of RTC's	Type of Research, Education or Training Activity					
		In-Service Train'g to Staff of RTC's	Consul. to Community Agencies	General Public Education	In-Service Train'g to Community Agencies	Research	Program Evaluation
		Percent of RTC's Providing Specified Activity[2/]					
All RTC's	261	64	24	22	14	9	9
Bed Size							
Less than 25 beds	62	54	36	25	20	10	9
25-49 beds	107	69	20	28	15	7	8
50-74 beds	49	66	19	13	6	9	9
75-99 beds	16	60	13	-	-	-	13
100 beds and over	27	69	23	19	19	23	12
Geographic Division							
New England	36	61	33	30	15	12	9
Middle Atlantic	38	58	24	13	11	11	8
East North Central	80	65	18	15	9	5	8
West North Central	31	76	31	35	14	14	14
South Atlantic	14	85	15	23	39	15	-
East South Central	4	**	**	**	**	**	**
West South Central	10	56	22	11	11	-	11
Mountain	9	56	22	11	11	11	11
Pacific	39	63	24	32	18	8	11

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ Because RTC's may provide more than one type of service, the rows of percents do not add to 100 percent.

TABLE 5. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS ACCORDING TO MINIMUM AGE AND MAXIMUM AGE REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SERVICE: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[1/]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Minimum Age and Type of Service	Percent Distribution of RTC's by Minimum Age	Maximum Age Specified for Admission				
		Total	7-12 Years	13-17 Years	18 Years	19-21+ Years [2/]
		Percent Distribution of RTC's by Maximum Age				
Inpatient Treatment						
All minimum ages	100.0	100.0	14.8	41.2	34.0	10.0
0-5 years [2/]	14.8	100.0	29.7	37.9	27.0	5.4
6 years	32.0	100.0	27.5	42.5	26.2	3.8
7-11 years	27.6	100.0	5.8	53.6	29.0	11.6
12-16+ years	25.6	100.0	-	28.1	53.1	18.8
Special Education						
All minimum ages	100.0	100.0	16.6	46.8	26.9	9.7
0-5 years [2/]	13.7	100.0	33.3	37.6	20.8	8.3
6 years	33.1	100.0	31.0	48.3	19.0	1.7
7-11 years	27.5	100.0	6.2	60.5	22.9	10.4
12-16+ years	25.7	100.0	-	35.6	44.4	20.0
Diagnostic Service						
All minimum ages	100.0	100.0	17.1	42.4	30.6	9.9
0-5 years [2/]	17.1	100.0	26.3	21.1	26.3	26.3
6 years	36.1	100.0	30.0	40.0	25.0	5.0
7-11 years	20.7	100.0	8.7	60.9	26.1	4.3
12-16+ years	26.1	100.0	-	44.8	44.8	10.4
Aftercare						
All minimum ages	100.0	100.0	7.0	22.1	33.7	37.2
0-5 years [2/]	19.8	100.0	23.5	29.4	5.9	41.2
6 years	26.8	100.0	4.3	39.1	43.6	13.0
7-11 years	17.4	100.0	6.7	20.0	40.0	33.3
12-16+ years	36.0	100.0	-	6.5	38.7	54.8
Halfway House						
All minimum ages	100.0	100.0	2.2	19.6	52.1	26.1
0-5 years [2/]	6.5	100.0	33.3	-	66.7	-
6 years	15.2	100.0	-	42.9	42.9	14.2
7-11 years	21.7	100.0	-	20.0	50.0	30.0
12-16+ years	56.6	100.0	-	15.4	53.8	30.8
Outpatient Treatment						
All minimum ages	100.0	100.0	8.7	23.9	34.8	32.6
0-5 years [2/]	54.4	100.0	12.0	24.0	20.0	44.0
6 years	19.6	100.0	11.2	44.4	44.4	-
7-11 years	13.0	100.0	-	16.7	66.6	16.7
12-16+ years	13.0	100.0	-	-	50.0	50.0
Day/Night Treatment						
All minimum ages	100.0	100.0	40.5	38.1	14.3	7.1
0-5 years [2/]	28.6	100.0	41.7	41.7	16.6	-
6 years	45.2	100.0	57.9	36.8	-	5.3
7-11 years	16.7	100.0	14.2	28.6	28.6	28.6
12-16+ years	9.5	100.0	-	50.0	50.0	-

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ Includes residential treatment centers that said they would accept persons of "all ages."

TABLE 6. PATIENT MOVEMENT AND ANNUAL VOLUME OF SERVICES IN INPATIENT SERVICE OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY BEDSIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: UNITED STATES, 1969 1/

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Bed Size and Geographic Division	Patient Movement During Year				Annual Volume of Service		
	Residents at Beginning of Year	Additions During Year	Discontinuations During Year 2/	Residents at End of Year	Patients Under Care	Average Resident Patients	Number of Days of Care
All RTC's	13,305	7,596	7,412	13,489	20,901	13,397	4,521,363
Bed Size							
Under 25 beds	895	764	741	918	1,659	906	314,162
25-49 beds	3,334	2,200	2,147	3,387	5,534	3,361	1,176,424
50-74 beds	2,524	1,577	1,541	2,560	4,101	2,542	886,755
75-99 beds	1,086	732	737	1,081	1,818	1,084	377,103
100 beds and over	5,466	2,323	2,246	5,543	7,789	5,504	1,766,918
Geographic Division							
New England	1,297	651	613	1,335	1,948	1,316	479,871
Middle Atlantic	4,063	1,702	1,704	4,061	5,765	4,062	1,194,963
East North Central	3,403	2,033	2,010	3,426	5,436	3,414	1,183,008
West North Central	867	671	624	914	1,538	891	314,342
South Atlantic	700	584	508	576	1,084	638	240,828
East South Central	272	233	285	220	505	246	62,612
West South Central	851	461	233	1,079	1,312	965	386,481
Mountain	231	205	195	241	436	236	82,984
Pacific	1,621	1,256	1,240	1,637	2,877	1,629	576,274

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ Includes nine deaths reported during 1969.

TABLE 7. UTILIZATION INDICES IN INPATIENT SERVICE OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY BED SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: UNITED STATES, 1969 1/

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Bed Size and Geographic Division	Utilization Indices							Rates per 100,000 U.S. Resident Population Under 18 years 2/		
	Caseload Indices per Facility				Additions per 100 Beds 3/	Additions per 100 Average Resident Patients	Additions per 100 Discharges	Annual Additions	Average Resident Patients	Annual Days of Care
	Aver. No. of Beds 3/	Aver. Daily Census	Aver. Daily % Occ'pcy	Aver. Yearly Add'ts.						
All RTC's	58	47	81	29	50	57	102	10	19	6,391
Bed Size										
Less than 25 beds	18	14	78	12	71	84	103	1	1	444
25-49 beds	35	30	86	21	58	65	102	3	5	1,663
50-74 beds	59	50	85	32	54	62	102	2	4	1,253
75-99 beds	86	65	76	46	55	68	99	1	1	533
100 beds and over	223	179	80	86	38	42	103	3	8	2,498
Geographic Division										
New England	43	37	86	18	42	49	106	17	34	12,311
Middle Atlantic	113	86	76	45	40	42	100	14	33	9,787
East North Central	49	41	84	25	52	60	101	14	24	8,295
West North Central	34	28	82	22	64	75	108	12	16	5,577
South Atlantic	58	47	81	27	47	60	76	4	6	2,227
East South Central	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
West South Central	119	106	89	46	39	48	198	6	14	5,413
Mountain	30	25	83	23	76	87	105	7	8	2,702
Pacific	45	40	89	32	71	77	101	14	18	6,377

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix I).

2/ The population used in the calculation of these rates was the civilian resident population under 18 years of age in the United States as of July 1, 1969. Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 437, January 16, 1970.

3/ Beds set up and staffed for use as of December 31, 1969.

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND MANHOURS WORKED IN A WEEK[1/] IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY WHETHER FULL-TIME EMPLOYEE, PART-TIME EMPLOYEE OR TRAINEE, AND STAFF DISCIPLINE: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[2/]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Staff Discipline	All Employees			Full-time Employees		
	Persons Employed	Hours Worked	Average Hours per Person	Persons Employed	Hours Worked	Average Hours per Person
All Employees	14,752	486,949	33.0	10,412	421,238	40.5
Psychiatrists	466	4,745	10.2	35	1,362	38.9
Psychologists - Total	398	8,878	22.3	14[illegible]	5,558	39.1
Psychologists - MA and above	348	7,471	21.5	119	4,646	39.0
Psychologists - Other	50	1,407	28.1	23	912	39.7
Social Workers - Total	1,630	52,217	32.0	1,127	44,717	39.7
Social Workers - MA and above	1,233	40,186	32.6	886	35,311	39.9
Social Workers - Other	397	12,031	30.3	241	9,406	39.0
Registered Nurses 3/	203	5,990	29.5	123	4,828	39.3
Counselors, Therapists and their Assistants	678	19,578	28.9	361	14,646	40.6
Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors	104	2,818	27.1	65	2,354	36.2
Occupational Therapists	68	1,936	28.5	37	1,477	39.9
Recreational Therapists	506	14,824	29.3	259	10,815	41.8
Health Professionals, not elsewhere classified	934	24,256	26.0	467	19,558	41.9
Physicians (non-psychiatrist)	170	1,007	5.9	6	274	45.7
Other Mental Health Professionals	536	19,142	35.7	389	16,147	41.5
Other Health Professionals and Assistants 4/	228	4,107	18.0	72	3,137	43.6
School Teachers - BA and above	1,542	49,777	32.3	1,103	42,691	38.7
Semi-Professional and Non-Professional Health Workers 5/	4,643	173,756	37.4	3,617	153,942	42.6
All Other Personnel (e.g., clerical, fiscal, maintenance, etc.)	4,258	147,752	34.7	3,437	133,936	39.0

Staff Discipline	Part-time Employees			Trainees, Residents and/or Interns		
	Persons Employed	Hours Worked	Average Hours per Person	Persons Employed	Hours Worked	Average Hours per Person
All Employees	3,721	56,031	15.1	619	9,680	15.6
Psychiatrists	374	2,925	7.8	57	458	8.0
Psychologists - Total	214	2,217	10.4	42	1,103	26.3
Psychologists - MA and above	196	2,015	10.3	33	810	24.5
Psychologists - Other	18	202	11.2	9	293	32.6
Social Workers - Total	336	4,484	13.3	167	3,016	18.1
Social Workers - MA and above	281	3,616	12.9	66	1,259	19.1
Social Workers - Other	55	868	15.8	101	1,757	17.4
Registered Nurses 3/	67	1,036	15.5	13	126	9.7
Counselors, Therapists and their Assistants	257	4,542	17.7	60	390	6.5
Vocational Rehabilitation Counselors	21	311	14.8	18	153	8.5
Occupational Therapists	21	407	19.4	10	52	5.2
Recreational Therapists	215	3,824	17.8	32	185	5.8
Health Professionals, not elsewhere classified	434	4,239	9.7	33	459	13.9
Physicians (non-psychiatrist)	160	719	4.5	4	14	3.5
Other Mental Health Professionals	126	2,616	20.8	21	379	18.0
Other Health Professionals and Assistants 4/	148	904	6.1	8	66	8.2
School Teachers - BA and above	355	5,758	16.2	84	1,328	15.8
Semi-Professional and Non-Professional Health Workers 5/	908	17,883	19.7	118	1,931	16.4
All Other Personnel (e.g., clerical, fiscal, maintenance, etc.)	776	12,947	16.7	45	869	19.3

1/ The week for which data were requested in the survey was January 11-17, 1970.
2/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).
3/ Student nurses are included in "trainee" and "all employees" columns.
4/ Includes dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.
5/ Includes licensed practical nurses, aides, attendants and psychiatric technicians, house parents, case aides, companions, etc.

TABLE 9. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AND MANHOURS WORKED IN A WEEK[1/] IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS, BY STAFF DISCIPLINE AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT STATUS: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[2/]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Staff Discipline and Professional Status	Employment Status				Employment Status			
	All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	Trainees, Residents and/or Interns	All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	Trainees, Residents and/or Interns
	Number of Persons Employed				Number of Manhours Worked in Week			
All Employees	14,752	10,412	3,721	619	486,949	421,238	56,031	9,680
	Percent Distribution				Percent Distribution			
All Employees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional Employees - Total	39.6	32.3	54.8	73.7	34.0	31.7	45.0	71.1
Psychiatrists	3.2	0.3	10.1	9.2	1.0	0.3	5.2	4.7
Psychologists	2.7	1.4	5.8	6.8	1.8	1.3	4.0	11.4
Social Workers	11.0	10.8	9.0	27.0	10.8	10.7	8.0	31.3
Registered Nurses[3/]	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.3
School teachers - BA and above	10.4	10.6	9.5	13.6	10.2	10.2	10.3	13.7
Counselors and Therapists and their Assistants[4/]	4.6	3.5	6.9	9.7	4.0	3.5	8.1	4.0
Health Professionals, not elsewhere classified[5/]	6.3	4.5	11.7	5.3	5.0	4.6	7.6	4.7
Other Employees - Total	60.4	67.7	45.2	26.3	66.0	68.3	55.0	28.9
Semi-professional and non-professional health workers[6/]	31.5	34.7	24.4	19.0	35.7	36.5	31.9	19.9
All other personnel (clerical, fiscal, maintenance, etc.)	28.9	33.0	20.8	7.3	30.3	31.8	23.1	9.0

1/ The week for which data were requested in the survey was January 11-17, 1970.
2/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).
3/ Student nurses included in "all employees" and "trainees" columns.
4/ Includes vocational rehabilitation counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists, and assistants to all three.
5/ Includes physicians exclusive of psychiatrists, dentists, dental technicians, pharmacists, dieticians, etc.
6/ Includes licensed practical nurses, aides, attendants, psychiatric technicians, house parents, case aides, companions, etc.

TABLE 10. PERCENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS EMPLOYING PERSONS IN SELECTED PROFESSIONAL STAFF DISCIPLINES BY BED SIZE: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[1/]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Selected Professional Staff Disciplines and Bed Size	All RTC's	All Employees[2/]		All RTC's	Full-time Employees	
		RTC's employing:			RTC's employing:	
		None	1 or more		None	1 or more
	Percent Distribution of RTC's			Percent Distribution of RTC's		
Psychiatrists						
All sizes	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	94.7	5.3
Less than 25 beds	100.0	21.6	78.4	100.0	92.2	7.8
25-49 beds	100.0	9.5	90.5	100.0	96.8	3.2
50-74 beds	100.0	8.9	91.1	100.0	93.3	6.7
75-99 beds	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	100.0	-
100 beds and over	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	91.7	8.3
Psychologists						
All sizes	100.0	35.1	64.9	100.0	73.7	26.3
Less than 25 beds	100.0	45.1	54.9	100.0	76.5	23.5
25-49 beds	100.0	40.0	60.0	100.0	82.1	17.9
50-74 beds	100.0	24.4	75.6	100.0	71.1	28.9
75-99 beds	100.0	46.2	53.8	100.0	76.9	23.1
100 beds and over	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	37.5	62.5
Social Workers						
All sizes	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	9.2	90.8
Less than 25 beds	100.0	9.8	90.2	100.0	27.5	72.5
25-49 beds	100.0	2.1	97.9	100.0	5.3	94.7
50-74 beds	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
75-99 beds	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	7.7	92.3
100 beds and over	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	4.2	95.8
Registered Nurses[3/]						
All sizes	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0	72.8	27.2
Less than 25 beds	100.0	78.4	21.6	100.0	88.2	11.8
25-49 beds	100.0	61.1	38.9	100.0	80.0	20.0
50-74 beds	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	57.8	42.2
75-99 beds	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	84.6	15.4
100 beds and over	100.0	25.0	75.0	100.0	33.3	66.7
School Teachers - BA and above						
All sizes	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	33.3	66.7
Less than 25 beds	100.0	27.5	72.5	100.0	41.2	58.8
25-49 beds	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	32.6	67.4
50-74 beds	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	35.6	64.4
75-99 beds	100.0	7.7	92.3	100.0	23.1	76.9
100 beds and over	100.0	8.3	91.7	100.0	20.8	79.2
Counselors & Therapists & their Assistants[4/]						
All sizes	100.0	55.7	44.3	100.0	68.4	31.6
Less than 25 beds	100.0	60.8	39.2	100.0	72.5	27.5
25-49 beds	100.0	64.2	35.8	100.0	75.8	24.2
50-74 beds	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	66.7	33.3
75-99 beds	100.0	23.1	76.9	100.0	61.5	38.5
100 beds and over	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	37.5	62.5

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers. (See Appendix II)

2/ Includes full-time employees, part-time employees, and trainees, residents and/or interns.

3/ Student nurses are included under "all employees."

4/ Includes vocational rehabilitation counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists and assistants to all three.

TABLE 11. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES AND MANHOURS WORKED IN A WEEK[1] IN SELECTED PROFESSIONAL STAFF DISCIPLINES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND BED SIZE: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[2]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Selected Professional Staff Disciplines and Bed Size	Number of Employees	Employment Status				Number of Man-hours	Employment Status			
		All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	Trainees, Residents and/or Interns		All Employees	Full-time Employees	Part-time Employees	Trainees, Residents and/or Interns
		Percent Distribution of Employees					Percent Distribution of Manhours			
Psychiatrists										
All sizes	466	100.0	7.5	80.3	12.2	4,745	100.0	28.7	61.7	9.6
Less than 25 beds	83	100.0	9.9	70.4	19.7	1,016	100.0	35.4	37.8	26.8
25-49 beds	191	100.0	4.1	76.6	19.3	1,434	100.0	21.8	68.5	9.7
50-74 beds	77	100.0	13.9	83.3	2.8	939	100.0	39.9	55.9	4.2
75-99 beds	22	100.0	-	100.0	-	185	100.0	-	100.0	-
100 beds and over	93	100.0	9.3	88.4	2.3	1,171	100.0	26.6	71.9	1.5
Psychologists										
All sizes	398	100.0	35.7	53.7	10.6	8,878	100.0	62.9	24.7	12.4
Less than 25 beds	67	100.0	31.6	54.4	14.0	1,423	100.0	59.1	26.2	14.7
25-49 beds	125	100.0	26.5	63.8	9.7	2,435	100.0	56.6	29.0	14.4
50-74 beds	85	100.0	39.2	51.9	8.9	2,034	100.0	65.1	22.7	12.2
75-99 beds	23	100.0	15.8	57.9	26.3	334	100.0	43.2	51.4	5.4
100 beds and over	98	100.0	51.1	41.1	7.8	2,652	100.0	71.1	18.4	10.5
Social Workers										
All sizes	1,630	100.0	69.1	20.7	10.2	52,217	100.0	85.2	9.0	5.8
Less than 25 beds	212	100.0	60.2	25.8	14.0	6,618	100.0	77.2	12.2	10.6
25-49 beds	616	100.0	68.8	19.6	11.6	19,985	100.0	86.8	6.8	6.4
50-74 beds	451	100.0	67.7	20.7	11.6	14,069	100.0	83.9	10.0	6.1
75-99 beds	66	100.0	74.6	21.8	3.6	2,132	100.0	90.5	7.5	2.0
100 beds and over	285	100.0	77.1	19.0	3.9	9,413	100.0	88.4	9.9	1.7
Registered Nurses[3]										
All sizes	203	100.0	60.6	33.0	6.4	5,990	100.0	80.6	17.3	2.1
Less than 25 beds	18	100.0	66.6	26.7	6.7	510	100.0	91.6	7.7	0.7
25-49 beds	74	100.0	48.5	34.8	16.7	1,772	100.0	77.8	15.2	7.0
50-74 beds	45	100.0	73.2	26.8	-	1,423	100.0	91.0	9.0	-
75-99 beds	6	100.0	40.0	60.0	-	175	100.0	51.7	48.3	-
100 beds and over	60	100.0	64.3	35.7	-	2,110	100.0	75.6	24.4	-
School Teachers - BA and above										
All sizes	1,542	100.0	71.5	23.0	5.5	49,777	100.0	85.9	11.6	2.5
Less than 25 beds	150	100.0	58.8	19.0	22.2	4,424	100.0	77.5	8.7	13.7
25-49 beds	365	100.0	81.4	15.5	3.1	12,469	100.0	91.8	6.8	1.4
50-74 beds	306	100.0	70.5	26.3	3.2	9,789	100.0	82.7	14.1	3.2
75-99 beds	170	100.0	57.9	42.1	-	5,093	100.0	86.6	13.4	-
100 beds and over	551	100.0	72.7	21.7	5.6	18,002	100.0	85.0	13.6	1.4
Counselors and Therapists & their Assts.[4]										
All sizes	678	100.0	53.3	37.9	8.8	19,578	100.0	75.1	23.0	1.9
Less than 25 beds	51	100.0	47.7	40.9	11.4	1,200	100.0	73.7	21.8	4.5
25-49 beds	146	100.0	49.2	34.1	16.7	4,069	100.0	75.2	22.8	2.0
50-74 beds	69	100.0	35.9	57.8	6.3	1,673	100.0	62.0	37.0	1.0
75-99 beds	36	100.0	30.0	23.3	46.7	719	100.0	61.5	18.8	19.7
100 beds and over	376	100.0	60.8	36.6	2.6	11,917	100.0	77.7	21.5	0.8

1/ The week for which data were requested in the survey was January 11-17, 1970.
2/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).
3/ Student nurses are included in "trainee" and "all employees" columns.
4/ Includes vocational rehabilitation counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists and assistants to all three.

TABLE 12. NUMBER OF MANHOURS WORKED IN A WEEK[1/] NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS AND NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY BED-SIZE AND SELECTED PROFESSIONAL STAFF DISCIPLINES: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[2/]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Selected Professional Staff Disciplines	Bed Size Group					
	All Sizes	Less than 25 Beds	25-49 Beds	50-74 Beds	75-99 Beds	100 Beds and Over
	Number of Manhours Worked in Week[1/, 3/]					
Psychiatrists	4,745	1,016	1,434	939	185	1,171
Psychologists	8,878	1,423	2,435	2,034	334	2,652
Social Workers	52,217	6,618	19,985	14,069	2,132	9,413
Registered Nurses[4/]	5,990	510	1,772	1,423	175	2,110
School Teachers - BA and above	49,777	4,424	12,469	9,789	5,093	18,002
Counselors & Therapists & their Assistants[5/]	19,576	1,200	4,069	1,673	719	11,917
	Number of Full-time Equivalents[6/]					
Psychiatrists	119	25	36	23	5	29
Psychologists	222	36	61	51	8	66
Social Workers	1,305	165	500	352	53	235
Registered Nurses[4/]	150	13	44	36	4	53
School Teachers - BA and above	1,244	111	312	245	127	450
Counselors & Therapists & their Assistants[5/]	489	30	102	42	18	298
	Full-time Equivalents per 1,000 Residents[7/]					
Psychiatrists	9	28	11	9	4	5
Psychologists	16	39	18	20	8	12
Social Workers	97	180	148	137	49	42
Registered Nurses[4/]	11	14	13	14	4	10
School Teachers - BA and above	92	120	92	96	118	81
Counselors & Therapists & their Assistants[5/]	36	33	30	16	17	54

1/ The week for which data were requested in the survey was January 11-17, 1970.
2/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).
3/ Includes hours worked by full-time employees, part-time employees, and trainees.
4/ Includes student nurses.
5/ Includes vocational rehabilitation counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists and assistants to all three.
6/ Full-time equivalent is taken as a 40-hour work week.
7/ Patients resident in RTC's on December 31, 1969. (See Table 6).

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF MANHOURS WORKED PER EMPLOYEE IN A WEEK[1/] IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND SELECTED PROFESSIONAL STAFF DISCIPLINES: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[2/]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Selected Professional Staff Disciplines	United States	Geographic Division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
	Number of Employees[3/]									
Psychiatrists	466	81	118	112	36	34	1	14	9	61
Psychologists	398	88	104	69	30	28	4	19	11	45
Social Workers	1,630	228	383	446	146	71	13	28	24	291
Registered Nurses[4/]	203	38	54	50	6	28	3	6	1	17
School Teachers - BA and above	1,542	252	421	398	90	126	48	79	19	109
Counselors and Therapists and their Assistants 5/	678	48	268	126	60	19	23	16	1	117
	Average Number of Hours Worked in Week per Employee[3/]									
Psychiatrists	10.2	12.9	12.0	9.8	6.3	12.3	**	10.9	7.6	5.2
Psychologists	22.3	22.0	25.7	18.3	21.9	18.8	**	22.7	19.0	24.7
Social Workers	32.0	25.7	29.7	34.5	34.0	28.4	38.5	44.1	42.3	34.0
Registered Nurses[4/]	29.5	25.8	31.3	28.4	32.8	34.9	**	31.8	**	26.8
School Teachers - BA and above	32.3	31.6	27.9	34.4	35.7	32.9	36.7	38.8	32.7	33.0
Counselors and Therapists and their Assistants 5/	28.9	22.7	30.0	26.3	28.4	40.3	11.8	25.8	**	33.8

1/ The week for which data were requested in the survey was January 11-17, 1970.
2/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).
3/ Includes full-time employees, part-time employees, trainees, etc.
4/ Includes student nurses.
5/ Includes vocational rehabilitation counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists, and assistants to all three.

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF MANHOURS WORKED IN A WEEK[1], NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS AND NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS PER 1,000 RESIDENTS IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND SELECTED PROFESSIONAL STAFF DISCIPLINES: UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1970[2]

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Selected Professional Staff Disciplines	United States	Geographic Division								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
		Number of Manhours Worked in Week[1] [3]								
Psychiatrists	4,745	1,048	1,412	1,092	228	417	12	153	68	315
Psychologists	8,878	1,933	2,670	1,264	657	527	75	432	209	1,111
Social Workers	52,217	5,867	11,367	15,378	4,957	2,013	501	1,236	1,016	9,882
Registered Nurses[4]	5,990	979	1,690	1,419	197	977	79	191	3	455
School Teachers - BA and above	49,777	7,955	11,747	13,672	3,213	4,148	1,761	3,062	622	3,597
Counselors and Therapists & their Assistants [5]	19,578	1,088	8,046	3,310	1,706	766	271	413	25	3,953
		Number of Full-Time Equivalents[6]								
Psychiatrists	119	26	35	27	6	10	**	4	2	8
Psychologists	222	48	67	32	16	13	**	11	5	28
Social Workers	1,305	147	284	384	124	50	12	31	25	247
Registered Nurses[4]	150	24	42	35	5	24	**	5	**	11
School Teachers - BA and above	1,244	199	294	342	80	104	44	77	15	90
Counselors and Therapists & their Assistants [5]	489	27	201	83	43	19	7	10	**	99
		Number of Full-Time Equivalents per 1,000 Residents[7]								
Psychiatrists	9	20	9	8	6	18	**	4	7	5
Psychologists	16	36	16	9	18	23	**	10	22	17
Social Workers	97	110	70	112	136	87	57	29	105	151
Registered Nurses[4]	11	18	10	10	5	42	**	4	**	7
School Teachers - BA and above	92	149	72	100	88	180	200	71	65	55
Counselors and Therapists and their Assistants [5]	36	20	50	24	47	33	31	10	**	60

1/ The week for which staff data were requested in the survey was January 11-17, 1970.

2/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

3/ Includes hours worked by full-time employees, part-time employees, trainees, etc.

4/ Includes student nurses.

5/ Includes vocational rehabilitation counselors, occupational therapists, recreational therapists and assistants to all three.

6/ Full-time equivalent is taken as a 40-hour work week.

7/ Patients resident in RTC's on December 31, 1969. (See Table 6)

TABLE 15. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND BED SIZE: UNITED STATES, 1969

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I).

Bed Size	Total Expenditures	Operating Expenditures			Capital Expenditures
		Total Operating Expenditures	Salaries	Other Operating Expenditures	
	Annual Expenditures in Thousands of Dollars				
All sizes	$121,383	$106,485	$67,959	$38,526	$14,898
Less than 25 beds	11,460	9,912	6,546	3,366	1,548
25-49 beds	34,671	30,182	20,007	10,175	4,489
50-74 beds	27,366	25,649	16,868	8,781	1,717
75-99 beds	7,304	6,431	3,723	2,708	873
100 beds and over	40,582	34,311	20,815	13,496	6,271
	Percent Distribution of Expenditures				
All sizes	100.0	87.7	56.0	31.7	12.3
Less than 25 beds	100.0	86.5	57.1	29.4	13.5
25-49 beds	100.0	87.1	57.7	29.4	12.9
50-74 beds	100.0	93.7	61.6	32.1	6.3
75-99 beds	100.0	88.0	51.0	37.0	12.0
100 beds and over	100.0	84.5	51.3	33.2	15.5

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ For inclusions under each type of expenditure, see Section entitled "Expenditures."

TABLE 16. NUMBER AND PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES IN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: UNITED STATES, 1969 1/

(Definitions of terms are given in Appendix I)

Geographic Division	Total Expenditures 2/	Operating Expenditures 2/			Capital Expenditures 2/
		Total Operating Expenditures	Salaries	Other Operating Expenditures	
	Annual Expenditures in Thousands of Dollars				
United States	$121,383	$106,485	$67,959	$38,526	$14,898
New England	17,708	15,052	10,241	4,811	2,656
Middle Atlantic	32,858	30,635	18,038	12,597	2,223
East North Central	30,986	27,577	17,739	9,838	3,409
West North Central	7,883	7,641	4,866	2,775	242
South Atlantic	8,259	4,766	3,334	1,432	3,493
East South Central	2,071	1,865	1,425	440	206
West South Central	4,119	3,861	2,184	1,677	258
Mountain	1,536	1,512	964	548	24
Pacific	15,963	13,576	9,168	4,408	2,387
	Percent Distribution of Expenditures				
United States	100.0	87.7	56.0	31.7	12.3
New England	100.0	85.0	57.8	27.2	15.0
Middle Atlantic	100.0	93.2	54.9	38.3	6.8
East North Central	100.0	89.0	57.2	31.8	11.0
West North Central	100.0	96.9	61.7	35.2	3.1
South Atlantic	100.0	57.7	40.4	17.3	42.3
East South Central	100.0	**	**	**	**
West South Central	100.0	[illegible].7	53.0	40.7	6.3
Mountain	100.0	98.4	62.8	35.6	1.6
Pacific	100.0	85.0	57.4	27.6	15.0

1/ This table includes estimates for nonreporting residential treatment centers (see Appendix II).

2/ For inclusions under each type of expenditure, see Section entitled "Expenditures."

APPENDIX I. DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Residential Treatment Centers and Terms Used to Classify Them

Residential Treatment Center for Emotionally Disturbed Children.—A residential institution that primarily serves children who by clinical diagnosis are moderately or seriously disturbed and provides treatment services usually under the supervision of a psychiatrist. These facilities are also referred to in this report as RTC's or residential treatment centers.

Geographic Division.—For the purpose of classifying RTC's by geographic area, the States are grouped into the following nine geographic divisions, which correspond to those used by the Bureau of the Census:

Geographic Division	*States Included*
New England	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut
Middle Atlantic	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
East North Central	Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin
West North Central	Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas
South Atlantic	Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida
East South Central	Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi
West South Central	Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas
Mountain	Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada
Pacific	Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska

United States.—The 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Types of Direct Service

Aftercare Service.—Provision of mental health services on an outpatient basis to persons previously hospitalized for mental illness, with the goal of enabling the patient to achieve a maximum level of functioning, or to avoid rehospitalization or both.

Day/Night Treatment Service.—Provision of a planned therapeutic program during most or all of the day (day treatment) or during the evening or night (night treatment) to persons who need broader programs than are possible through outpatient visits, but who do not require full-time hospitalization.

Day Training Service.—Provision to children and adolescents of training in self-help and motor skills, activities of daily living, and social development preliminary to special education or other placement.

Diagnostic Service.—Medical, psychiatric, social or psychological diagnosis and evaluation of persons to determine the person's needs and proper placement.

Halfway House Service.—Preparing a previously institutionalized patient for return to home and community environment by providing transitional living quarters and assistance in activities of daily living.

Inpatient Treatment Service.—Provision of mental health treatment to persons requiring 24-hour supervision.

Outpatient Treatment Service.—Provision of mental health treatment on an outpatient basis to persons who do not require either full-time or partial hospitalization.

Special Education Service.—Provision of educational services to children and adolescents unable to participate in the regular school system.

Vocational Rehabilitation Service.—Retraining of persons in vocational and social skills, habits and attitudes to assist in job recruitment and placement.

Work Activity Service.—Provision of work-orientated tasks and activities of daily living for adults to prepare for sheltered employment or vocational rehabilitation.

Types of Research, Education and Training Activities

Consultation to Community Agencies and Their Staff.—A service provided to another professional person or group in which the consultant uses his special

skills and knowledge with the goal of expediting solutions to problems presented by the consultee. This includes all forms of mental health consultation ranging from individual case consultation on behalf of another professional, through group consultations to program or administrative consultations.

General Public Education.—Those activities which are planned to teach the public about mental health or illness in general or to explain the operation of the mental health agency or program.

In-service Training to Staff of This Facility.—Formal instructions and supervisory activities for students, trainees, or staff employed by the residential treatment centers.

In-service Training to Staff of Community Agencies.—Activities which are planned to instruct the workers of other agencies or professional groups about the mental health aspects of their work. The focus is on the teaching of mental health principles and/or techniques. These activities exclude instruction and supervisory activities for students or trainees on the facilities' own staffs.

Program Evaluation.—A formal program designed to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of mental health programs.

Research.—Basic, clinical, or sociocultural research on a formal basis about the nature, cause, prevention, and treatment of mental or behavioral disorders.

Measures of Patient Movement and Annual Volume of Service

Residents at Beginning of Year.—Includes persons receiving inpatient services in residential treatment centers on the first day of 1969 or who were away on short visits but were expected to return to the inpatient service.

Additions During Year.—Includes admissions and readmissions as well as persons returned from long-term leave and persons transferred from noninpatient components of the RTC's.

Patients Under Care During Year.—Patients under care during the year is approximated by the sum of the "residents at beginning of year" and "additions during the year."

Discontinuations During Year.—Persons discharged from RTC's either alive or by death, persons placed on long-term leave, and those transferred to noninpatient components of the RTC's.

Residents at End of Year.—Persons who were receiving inpatient services in residential treatment centers on the last day of 1969.

Average Resident Patients.—The average of the "residents at the beginning of the year" and "residents at the end of the year."

Days of Care.—Days of inpatient care provided to persons in RTC's during 1969. Excludes days for which patient was on overnight or weekend pass, or other short-term leave. Also referred to in this report as "patient days."

Utilization Indices

Average Daily Census.—The average daily number of persons resident as inpatients which is the total annual days of care provided to inpatients divided by the total number of days in a year (365 in 1969).

Average Daily Census per RTC.—The average daily census (see above definition) for a particular group (e.g. RTC's 25–49 beds) divided by the number of RTC's in that group.

Average Percent Occupancy per RTC.—The ratio, expressed as a percent, of the average daily census per RTC (average number of residents occupying inpatient beds daily) to the average number of beds available per RTC.

Average Annual Additions.—The total number of annual additions (see definition) occurring in a group (e.g. RTC's in Middle Atlantic Division) divided by the number of RTC's in that group.

Additions per 100 Beds.—The total number of annual additions occurring in a group of RTC's per 100 inpatient beds in that group.

Staffing

Full-Time Employees.—Persons employed 35 hours or more a week (excludes trainees).

Part-Time Employees.—Persons employed less than 35 hours a week.

Trainees.—Trainees, residents, and interns regardless of number of hours worked in a week.

Professional Employees.—Professional employees include psychiatrists, other physicians, psychologists,

social workers, registered nurses, and other professional staff such as occupational and recreational therapists, vocational counselors, teachers and other mental health and health professionals, not otherwise classified.

Nonprofessional Employees.—Employees not classified as "professional."

Manhour.—A unit of one hours' work by one employee.

Full-Time Equivalents.—The total manhours worked by full-time employees, part-time employees and trainees in each staff discipline divided by 40 hours to indicate the number of persons working a 40-hour week to provide this many manhours.

APPENDIX II. ESTIMATION PROCEDURES FOR NONREPORTING RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS AND OTHER FACILITIES

All tables, except Tables 1 and 3 (types of service provided by State), have been adjusted to include estimates for residential treatment centers which either did not respond to the survey or which did not report specific items. The decision to adjust the data was based on the high response rate to all items on the "Inventory," ranging from 84 percent of the 261 RTC's responding for expenditure data to 96 percent providing information on types of service. The adjustments were made on the assumption that characteristics of nonrespondents within each of the bed size groups and geographic divisions were similar to those RTC's that responded. Table I shows the response rate of RTC's with regard to specific items; Table II gives estimates of nonresponse frequencies for specific items such as number of additions, number of discontinuations, etc.

Since number of inpatient beds is in general proportionate to number of additions, discontinuations, days of care and other measures, the ratio of known number of beds to beds reported within a bed size class or geographic division was used as an adjustment factor. Another supplemental adjustment factor, which is the ratio of all known RTC's in a group to the number reporting a specific item, was used to adjust those facilities in which bed size was *not* reported.

Similar adjustments were also used for nonresponse among other types of facilities such as psychiatric hospitals for children, private mental hospitals and others. Table III shows the response rate of these other facilities.

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS BY RESPONSE TO SPECIFIC ITEMS ON THE 1969 INVENTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Data Item and Group	Number of RTC's Surveyed	Response		Nonresponse	
		Number of RTC's	Percent	Number of RTC's	Percent
Number of Beds	261	250	95.8	11	4.2
RTC's by States	261	261	100.0	-	-
RTC's by Geographic Division	261	261	100.0	-	-
Type of Ownership	261	250	95.8	11	4.2
Types of Services Provided					
By Bed Size	261	250	95.8	11	4.2
By Geographic Division[1/]	261	250	95.8	11	4.2
New England	36	33	91.7	3	8.3
Middle Atlantic	38	38	100.0	-	-
East North Central	80	78	97.5	2	2.5
West North Central	31	29	93.5	2	6.5
South Atlantic	14	13	92.9	1	7.1
East South Central	4	3	75.0	1	25.0
West South Central	10	9	90.0	1	10.0
Mountain	9	9	100.0	-	-
Pacific	39	38	97.4	1	2.6
Diagnostic Restrictions					
By Bed Size	261	246	94.3	15	5.7
Age Restrictions					
By Bed Size	261	250	95.8	11	4.2
By Geographic Division	261	250	95.8	11	4.2
Patient Movement and Volume of Service					
By Bed Size	261	228	87.4	33	12.6
By Geographic Division	261	228	87.4	33	12.6
New England	36	31	86.1	5	13.9
Middle Atlantic	38	37	97.4	1	2.6
East North Central	80	67	83.8	13	16.2
West North Central	31	28	90.3	3	9.7
South Atlantic	14	12	85.7	2	14.3
East South Central	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
West South Central	10	9	90.0	1	10.0
Mountain	9	7	77.8	2	22.2
Pacific	39	35	89.7	4	10.3
Number and Types of Employees					
By Bed Size	261	228	87.4	33	12.6
By Geographic Division	261	228	87.4	33	12.6
Expenditures					
By Bed Size	261	218	83.5	43	16.5
By Geographic Division	261	218	83.5	43	16.5
New England	36	28	77.8	8	22.2
Middle Atlantic	38	36	94.7	2	5.3
East North Central	80	63	78.8	17	21.2
West North Central	31	28	90.3	3	9.7
South Atlantic	14	12	85.7	2	14.3
East South Central	4	2	50.0	2	50.0
West South Central	10	6	60.0	4	40.0
Mountain	9	7	77.8	2	22.2
Pacific	39	36	92.3	3	7.7

1/ Estimates of services by State are shown in Tables 1 and 3 of this report.

TABLE II. ESTIMATED SELECTED PATIENT MOVEMENT, EXPENDITURE, AND STAFFING DATA BY BED SIZE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION: NONREPORTING RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS, UNITED STATES, 1969

Bed Size and Geographic Division	Patient Movement				Days of Care	Total Expenditures ($000's)	Social Workers	
	Residents at Beginning of Year	Additions During Year	Discontinuations During Year	Residents at End of Year			Number of Employees	Number of Hours
Total	1,413	905	897	1,421	490,850	$18,017	179	5,944
Bed Size								
Less than 25 beds	141	128	124	145	50,195	2,379	34	1,078
25-49 beds	381	272	269	384	136,808	3,729	71	2,388
50-74 beds	199	138	138	199	71,607	4,706	36	1,182
75-99 beds	188	133	135	186	66,146	1,243	11	380
100 beds and over	504	234	231	507	166,094	5,960	27	916
Geographic Division								
New England	172	86	81	177	63,682	4,559	30	779
Middle Atlantic	38	16	16	38	11,173	675	4	106
East North Central	629	376	371	634	218,662	7,993	82	2,842
West North Central	105	81	76	110	38,192	958	17	602
South Atlantic	55	30	40	45	18,989	651	6	159
East South Central	124	106	129	101	28,460	672	4	163
West South Central	85	46	23	108	38,648	1,459	3	124
Mountain	47	42	40	49	16,967	314	5	208
Pacific	158	122	121	159	56,077	736	28	961

TABLE III. DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES OTHER THAN RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS SHOWN IN THIS REPORT BY RESPONSE TO SELECTED ITEMS ON THE 1969 INVENTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES

Type of Facility and Data Item	Number of Facilities Surveyed	Response		Nonresponse	
		Number of Facilities	Percent	Number of Facilities	Percent
Psychiatric Hospitals for Children					
Patient Movement and Volume of Service	15	13	86.7	2	13.3
Staffing	15	13	86.7	2	13.3
Expenditures	15	12	80.0	3	20.0
State and County Mental Hospitals					
Patient Movement and Volume of Service	310	287	92.6	23	7.4
Staffing	310	293	94.5	17	5.5
Expenditures	310	288	92.9	22	7.1
Private Mental Hospitals					
Patient Movement and Volume of Service	152	129	84.9	23	15.1
Staffing	152	128	84.2	24	15.8
Expenditures	152	113	74.3	39	25.7
General Hospitals with Separate Psychiatric Inpatient Facilities 1/					
Patient Movement and Volume of Service	663	546	82.4	117	17.6
Staffing	663	535	80.7	128	19.3
Expenditures	**	**	**	**	**

1/ Excludes general hospitals affiliated with federally funded community mental health centers.